

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, thank you Congresswoman WATSON for bringing this resolution to the floor. I proudly stand here today to honor the extraordinary accomplishments of Dr. Dorothy Irene Height.

Dr. Height's diligent service over the past 65 years has improved the lives of countless people, not only in the United States, but across the globe. Her dedication to the promotion of civil rights, social justice, and equality make her a true inspiration and model leader.

Dr. Height worked passionately on African-American women's issues and HIV/AIDS issues, two of the primary issues that I strive to address in my work here in Congress. Dr. Height message resonates especially deep within my heart.

Through Dr. Height's work with the National Council of Negro Women and by acting as a consultant to Eleanor Roosevelt, Height was, and continues to be, instrumental in the advancement of civil rights in America.

As president of the National Council of Negro Women (NCNW) Height oversaw several programs which encouraged the empowerment of women throughout America. These programs included; Operation Woman Power, The Black Family Reunion, the Women's Center for Education and Career Advancement, and the Bethune Museum and Archives. In addition to programs that aid women in the U.S. Dr. Height continues to empower women internationally on HIV/AIDS issues throughout third world countries, specifically in West Africa and South Africa.

In addition to her contributions through the NCNW, Dr. Height's work with the Delta Sigma Theta sorority and the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) has increased citizen participation in government and furthered the status of at risk peoples.

Dr. Height's emphasis on the value of service is exemplified in her own words; "Without community service, we would not have a strong quality of life. It's important to the person who serves as well as the recipient. It's the way in which we ourselves grow and develop. . ." Dr. Height's worldview is one which we could all do well to adopt.

This Congressional medal will place Dr. Height's among the ranks of other celebrated leaders such as Mother Teresa of Calcutta, Lady Bird Johnson, and Rosa Parks, to name a few. Like her predecessors, Dr. Dorothy Height's exemplary leadership enhances the lives of all people throughout America and the world.

I thank my colleagues for this resolution and for their support.

Mr. WATT. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of the bill, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1821.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT REAUTHORIZATION OF 2003

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1680) to reauthorize the Defense Production Act of 1950, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1680

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Defense Production Act Reauthorization of 2003".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The 1st sentence of section 717(a) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2166(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking "sections 708" and inserting "sections 707, 708,"; and

(2) by striking "September 30, 2003" and inserting "September 30, 2008".

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 711(b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2161(b)) is amended by striking "through 2003" and inserting "through 2008".

SEC. 3. RESOURCE SHORTFALL AND RADIATION-HARDENED ELECTRONICS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the limitation contained in section 303(a)(6)(C) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2093(a)(6)(C)), the President may take actions under section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 to correct the industrial resource shortfall for radiation-hardened electronics, to the extent that such Presidential actions do not cause the aggregate outstanding amount of all such actions to exceed \$200,000,000.

(b) REPORT BY THE SECRETARY.—Before the end of the 6-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives describing—

(1) the current state of the domestic industrial base for radiation-hardened electronics;

(2) the projected requirements of the Department of Defense for radiation-hardened electronics;

(3) the intentions of the Department of Defense for the industrial base for radiation-hardened electronics; and

(4) the plans of the Department of Defense for use of providers of radiation-hardened electronics beyond the providers with which the Department had entered into contractual arrangements under the authority of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. CLARIFICATION OF PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY.

Subsection (a) of section 705 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2155(a)) is amended by inserting after the end of the 1st sentence the following new sentence: "The authority of the President under this section includes the authority to obtain information in order to perform industry studies assessing the capabilities of the United States industrial base to support the national defense."

SEC. 5. CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION AND RESTORATION.

Section 702 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2152) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (17) as paragraphs (4) through (18), respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

"(3) CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term 'critical infrastructure' means any systems and assets, whether physical or cyber-based, so vital to the United States that the degradation or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on national security, including, but not limited to, national economic security and national public health or safety."; and

(3) in paragraph (14) (as so redesignated by paragraph (1) of this section), by inserting "and critical infrastructure protection and restoration" before the period at the end of the last sentence.

SEC. 6. REPORT ON CONTRACTING WITH MINORITY- AND WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESSES.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Before the end of the 1-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, this Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives on the extent to which contracts entered into during the fiscal year ending before the end of such 1-year period under the Defense Production Act of 1950 have been contracts with minority- and women-owned businesses.

(b) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) The types of goods and services obtained under contracts with minority- and women-owned businesses under the Defense Production Act of 1950 in the fiscal year covered in the report.

(2) The dollar amounts of such contracts.

(3) The ethnicity of the majority owners of such minority- and women-owned businesses.

(4) A description of the types of barriers in the contracting process, such as requirements for security clearances, that limit contracting opportunities for minority- and women-owned businesses, together with such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Secretary of Defense may determine to be appropriate for increasing opportunities for contracting with minority- and women-owned businesses and removing barriers to such increase participation.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the terms "women-owned business" and "minority-owned business" have the meanings given such terms in section 21A(r) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, and the term "minority" has the meaning given such term in section 1204(c)(3) of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989.

SEC. 7. REPORT ON IMPACT OF OFFSETS ON DOMESTIC CONTRACTORS AND HIGHER-TIER SUBCONTRACTORS.

(a) ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT REQUIRED.—In addition to the information required to be included in the annual report under section 309 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, the Secretary of Commerce shall assess the net impact, in the defense trade, of foreign sales and related foreign contracts that have been awarded through offsets, industrial participation agreements, or similar arrangements on domestic prime contractors and at least the first 3 tiers of domestic subcontractors during the 5-year period beginning on January 1, 1998.

(b) REPORT.—Before the end of the 1-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall submit a report to the Congress containing findings and the conclusions of the Secretary with regard to the assessment made pursuant to subsection (a).

(c) COPIES OF REPORT.—Copies of the report prepared pursuant to subsection (b) shall also be transmitted to the United States

Trade Representative and the interagency team established pursuant to section 123(c) of the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1992.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. 1680, as amended, reauthorizing the Defense Production Act of 1950. The language we are considering today makes some important decisions to the text the Committee on Financial Services passed last spring. Reflecting input from the Senate, the legislation adds studies on the effect on the economy of defense offsets, not only on prime defense industry contractors but on subcontractors, and on the U.S. capacity to produce military-grade radiation-hardened electronics. The legislation extends the DPA authorities for 5 years as requested by the administration.

Mr. Speaker, this Chamber rarely considers legislation as important as the DPA. In peacetime and in war, it allows for the priority production of equipment and material necessary for national security and the public health; and with the addition of the language suggested by the Senate, now it will specifically authorize the act to be used to protect our critical infrastructure as well. The act also allows the careful tightly targeted use of Federal funds to ensure there is an adequate industrial capacity in this country to produce certain vital military equipment or material that otherwise would not be available.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that the House act swiftly to send this amended legislation back to the Senate and that the other body quickly pass this compromise so that the authorities, which expired at the end of last month, are available to civil and military authorities. It is inconceivable that the priority production powers in the DPA not be available if needed for use in the case of a devastating hurricane or earthquake or in the unthinkable event of a terrorist's biological weapons attack or to speed up the production of equipment for our troops in Afghanistan or Iraq or elsewhere in the world. The authorities were used after the September 11 attacks to speed the delivery of targeting sensors for the

Predator unmanned aerial vehicle by nearly 2 years, to speed the delivery of equipment for airports that detected explosives, and to speed up production of new high-tech bulletproof vests.

Mr. Speaker, this 5-year reauthorization of the DPA will provide the necessary time for a much-needed study and reform of the DPA so that Congress may remove obsolete language and clarify or update other language. It has been impossible for nearly a decade to reform the act on anything other than a piecemeal basis because the reform efforts always coincided with reorganization. Decoupling them will finally give us the breathing room to do some thoughtful work on the act itself.

I ask all Members to join with me to pass S. 1680, as amended, and then join me in the next couple of years for a thoughtful update of the underlying legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the 5-year reauthorization of the Defense Production Act, legislation that is critical to our Nation's national defense, to the war on terror, and to our ability to respond to disasters. The Defense Production Act was first enacted in 1950. It allows the Defense Department and Federal Emergency Management Agency to procure supplies quickly on an emergency basis. Its authority is also needed to make sure that the national defense industrial base has the resources needed for national security. The act expired on September 30; and given the current situation in Iraq, it is critical that we move this bill today.

During the current Iraq conflict, the act's authority has been used to secure computers, chemical warfare protective clothing, and medical equipment. The legislation we are considering is the product of a year of bipartisan work and compromise. It was improved during full and subcommittee markups in the Committee on Financial Services earlier this year. The Senate Banking Committee passed legislation in September, and over the last month, Members and staff have worked to resolve remaining issues.

I am pleased that the final bill contains an amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) requiring reporting on minority contracting. The bill also contains a compromise worked out between the committee leadership and Senator DODD on the issue of offset contracts with foreign nations. Offset agreements are arrangements where U.S. domestic defense contractors outsource work to foreign contractors as part of agreements by foreign countries to purchase U.S. defense products. The legislation will require the U.S. Commerce Department to assess the economic impact on U.S. contractors and subcontractors of these agreements. I am pleased to support this provision with the understanding that it fulfills Sen-

ator DODD's concerns. We must be as vigilant in protecting the jobs of American workers as we are in defending America's national defense.

Finally, the spirit of bipartisanship with which we have worked on this reauthorization would not have been possible without the leadership of the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING), chairman of the Domestic and International Monetary Policy, Trade, and Technology Subcommittee. I also wish to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK), ranking member, and the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman OXLEY) for their work on this important issue.

This is legislation our troops need today. It is legislation that our constituents may need in the event of a disaster, and I urge my colleagues to adopt this bill.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to say that I do support the gentlewoman's work and the work of the Chair on the Defense Production Act, and I am particularly grateful for the Meeks amendment on minority contracting. As we now go abroad, it becomes more relevant around the world.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership and the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) for his leadership on the reauthorization of this bill.

I think that it is extremely important that we have this particular reauthorization at this time in the backdrop of the efforts that have been proposed not only by this administration but by this body as it relates to the rebuild of Iraq. And as I know the gentlewoman's leadership on women's issues and women's participation, I think the Meeks amendment is completely appropriate that we give the involvement of the minorities and women in contracting.

When I speak to my constituents in the district, they are particularly concerned about the idea of a rebuild, no matter what happens ultimately on the floor with this legislation and the fact that minority and small businesses do not have the opportunity in engaging in this effort and as well participating in efforts with the Defense Department, one of the largest budget line items that we have in this whole budget of the United States; and it is extremely important that we have this opportunity. So I think this is an instructive piece of legislation. I think it is very helpful, and I am very glad to rise to support this legislation. I know that this is not humorous, but it appears that the Speaker finds it humorous, but in any event I hope that is not the case, and I support this legislation enthusiastically.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of entering into a colloquy with the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy, Trade, and Technology, I rise today regarding the authorization of the Defense Production Act and the legislation that the House of Representatives and Senate have produced. I wish to make two points.

First, the House of Representatives and the Senate have agreed to include language that makes clear that all the authorities included within the DPA may be used for critical infrastructure protection and restoration purposes. I have been informed that in past administrations there may have been some confusion regarding the applicability of the DPA to critical infrastructure. The language included in the reauthorization legislation ends any debate that may have existed.

Secondly, it is the intent of the House that the DPA be interpreted to allow the administration to exercise the authorities provided under Section 101 of the DPA to directly assist a private sector critical infrastructure owner or operator in furtherance of critical infrastructure protection or restoration.

The House of Representatives' desired interpretation, however, should not be construed, in any way, as limiting the applicability of the DPA's other authorities with respect to critical infrastructure protection and restoration.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KING of New York. I yield to the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, as ranking member of the Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy, Trade and Technology, I rise today to echo the statements of the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) regarding the reauthorization of the Defense Production Act and its applicability to critical infrastructure protection and restoration. The language that the House of Representatives has agreed to include in the reauthorizing legislation should leave no doubt that the Defense Production Act may be used for critical infrastructure protection and restoration purposes.

Also, it is the intent of the House of Representatives that the administration refrain from interpreting the Defense Production Act as limiting the administration's ability to provide direct assistance to critical infrastructure owners and operators under Section 101 of the Defense Production Act.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of the Senate bill. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1680, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SYRIA ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEBANESE SOVEREIGNTY RESTORATION ACT OF 2003

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1828) to halt Syrian support for terrorism, end its occupation of Lebanon, stop its development of weapons of mass destruction, cease its illegal importation of Iraqi oil and illegal shipments of weapons and other military items to Iraq, and by so doing hold Syria accountable for the serious international security problems it has caused in the Middle East, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1828

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Syria Accountability and Lebanese Sovereignty Restoration Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On September 20, 2001, President George Bush stated at a joint session of Congress that "[e]very nation, in every region, now has a decision to make . . . [e]ither you are with us, or you are with the terrorists . . . [f]rom this day forward, any nation that continues to harbor or support terrorism will be regarded by the United States as a hostile regime".

(2) On June 24, 2002, President Bush stated "Syria must choose the right side in the war on terror by closing terrorist camps and expelling terrorist organizations.

(3) United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 (September 28, 2001) mandates that all states "refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts", take "the necessary steps to prevent the commission of terrorist acts", and "deny safe haven to those who finance, plan, support, or commit terrorist acts".

(4) The Government of Syria is currently prohibited by United States law from receiving United States assistance because it has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, as determined by the Secretary of State for purposes of section 6(j)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1)) and other relevant provisions of law.

(5) Although the Department of State lists Syria as a state sponsor of terrorism and reports that Syria provides "safe haven and support to several terrorist groups", fewer United States sanctions apply with respect

to Syria than with respect to any other country that is listed as a state sponsor of terrorism.

(6) Terrorist groups, including Hizballah, Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command, maintains offices, training camps, and other facilities on Syrian territory, and operate in areas of Lebanon occupied by the Syrian armed forces and receive supplies from Iran through Syria.

(7) United Nations Security Council Resolution 520 (September 17, 1982) calls for "strict respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon under the sole and exclusive authority of the Government of Lebanon through the Lebanese Army throughout Lebanon".

(8) Approximately 20,000 Syrian troops and security personnel occupy much of the sovereign territory of Lebanon exerting undue influence upon its government and undermining its political independence.

(9) Since 1990 the Senate and House of Representatives have passed seven bills and resolutions which call for the withdrawal of Syrian armed forces from Lebanon.

(10) On March 3, 2003, Secretary of State Colin Powell declared that it is the objective of the United States to "let Lebanon be ruled by the Lebanese people without the presence of [the Syrian] occupation army".

(11) Large and increasing numbers of the Lebanese people from across the political spectrum in Lebanon have mounted peaceful and democratic calls for the withdrawal of the Syrian Army from Lebanese soil.

(12) Israel has withdrawn all of its armed forces from Lebanon in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 425 (March 19, 1978), as certified by the United Nations Secretary General.

(13) Even in the face of this United Nations certification that acknowledged Israel's full compliance with Security Council Resolution 425, Syrian- and Iranian-supported Hizballah continues to attack Israeli outposts at Shebaa Farms, under the pretense that Shebaa Farms is territory from which Israel was required to withdraw by Security Council Resolution 425, and Syrian- and Iranian-supported Hizballah and other militant organizations continue to attack civilian targets in Israel.

(14) Syria will not allow Lebanon—a sovereign country—to fulfill its obligation in accordance with Security Council Resolution 425 to deploy its troops to southern Lebanon.

(15) As a result, the Israeli-Lebanese border and much of southern Lebanon is under the control of Hizballah, which continues to attack Israeli positions, allows Iranian Revolutionary Guards and other militant groups to operate freely in the area, and maintains thousands of rockets along Israel's northern border, destabilizing the entire region.

(16) On February 12, 2003, Director of Central Intelligence George Tenet stated the following with respect to the Syrian- and Iranian-supported Hizballah: "[A]s an organization with capability and worldwide presence [it] is [al Qaeda's] equal if not a far more capable organization . . . [T]hey're a notch above in many respects, in terms of in their relationship with the Iranians and the training they receive, [which] puts them in a state-sponsored category with a potential for lethality that's quite great."

(17) In the State of the Union address on January 29, 2002, President Bush declared that the United States will "work closely with our coalition to deny terrorists and their state sponsors the materials, technology, and expertise to make and deliver weapons of mass destruction".